livered at the great Union Meeting, held in New

We present below extracts from the Speeches de-York City on the 30th of October last : JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., addressed the vast multitude as follows: "I came according to your invitation, citizens of this my native place, to meet you in thousands and tens of thousands at the call of our country, to rally around the standard of the republic, and on the altar of that common country to sacrifice all party feeling, all party prejudice—to concert such measures as may best perpetuate our glorious Union. Merchants, mechanics, and traders of New York, your voice and your action this night will be heard and felt throughout the length and breadth of this glorious land. It will be heard and felt in New England—ay, and upon the top of the granite moun-Hampshire. It will be heard and felt all over your glorious southern country. Your free States will hear it; and oh, your brethren of the South -how you will give them aid and comfort! The honest manhood of the South will bless the citizens of New York, and their wives and childern will give you their prayers, because they will feel that you oppose agitators, and will not war on their rights, but on those who attempt to trample on them. [Cheering and applause.] Your voice and action will be felt and heard all along your fifteen hundred miles of commercial seaboard, and every State will leap for joy, and every mechanic and trader on the seaboard wil join in the cry you raise to-night in favor of the Union and constitution; and, with the course of the western sun, it will roll over the valleys of the western waters, and will not be stopped till it has passed the Rocky mountains, and will not die till it reaches El Dorado, our youngest sister on the shores of the Pacific. Your voice and action, before to-morrow's sun will have set, will be carried by steam and lightning to every village, town, and hamlet of this glorious republic. Every mountain-top will hear it, and by the compromises of the constitution and the Union of this republic. Sixty years ago, my friends, the republic of this country was launched into existence with a constitution founded on compromise; and by compromise only can it be sustained. [Applause.] From that day to this the glorious republic has gone on prosperously, conquering and to conquer. Each State has preserved its own system of government, under the power of our glorious constitution. The rising republic took for its emblem the selected bird of Jove-the king-bird of our forest-and on the scroll suspended from the eagle's mouth the motto that never tires and an eve that never winks, daring are rivalled by its deeds and arms; and the great and to recommence the agitation, and float on the scum that should arise. There will be three resolutions in the North and South who want to mar the good the land. We shall condemn no man by name, because our meeting is national, but you will perceive to whom allusion is made. The third is to commend what are commonly called the Compromise bills of Congress. There has been too much agitation; there are too many unruly spirits at work, and they must to seize upon some opportunity for disunion. to eastern lands, and see with what complacency the great manager of the democrats and the great they look on this republic, falling, as they think, by its own disunion. But no-the crowned heads of misfortune, and not a crime, that it exists in the south- last be established among our erring brethren. We here with you to put down those demagogues. [Vothe Union first, and for my party last. [Applause.] zens should be directed against the bosoms of Amer-I stand prepared here to-night to offer up myself a sacrifice—to shake off party shackles when my country calls. [Applause.] I have been a whig all my life: but if that old party-the old national whig ten thousand fragments. [Cheers.] If I stand shall give countenance to abolitionism will be deserters of whig principles-not I. No, my fellow-citizens, let us out down these agitators as cumberers of of this spot. I have grown up and am growing old in this glorious city of ours. I have never asked for a vote-I have never sought an office-I have never me the post of honer has been the private station. I

ry proclaimed the revolution in the South, when Washington was called to the command of our armies, that flag was borne in triumph through the last battle. Are you prepared to desert that flag! [No. never!] Are you prepared to see it struck down? —[No!]—or to strike down a single star? [No!]

No, my friends, no; all the stars upon it must stand, it is that make up the glorious executabletics. But do not be for a national whigh in preference to any state of things occur, the whole scheme of confederation becomes at once a contrivance by which a it is that make up the glorious constellation. But do hats for several minutes.] you see no stripes upon it? What do they mean? They mean that the stripes which we administered well said by the gentleman who preceded me, that the in achieving our liberties we are ever ready to bestow cry against the fugitive-slave law is not honest. It

upon the enemies of our country. Shall we give up is not honest; for so long as the federal compact exthat flag ? [No, no!] No, my friends; that flag ists, and so long as we enjoy the protection of the now covers every sea, and our ships sail under it in all law, we are bound to obey and fulfil the law; and parts of the world. Where is that flag now, which he that, under pretence of a "higher law" or no law. has borne our arms so often to victory? It is refuses his aid to carry it into execution is guilty of now in the ice-bound regions of the north, con- downright dishonesty. [Applause.] Its great obtending for the noble prize of relieving the lost nav-igators—a glorious daty, attracting the sympaties of the world. Will you pluck the laurels from the grasp of our countrymen in the icy regions of the Of the United States, unless he is regularly manunorth pole? [No, no !] Mr. Gerard next adverted mitted. He is as much the property of the owner as to the glorious victories under our national flag, from the child of the parent; and it is as much the duty of the towers of Monterey to the city of Mexico. With every good citizen to restore him as the runaway boy that flag let us live-under the flag let us die. to his father. The master has the same claim as cical results. If the whig party, to which I belong, wives; and if you strike down that part of the charwill throw overhoard these abalition agitators, I will ter which is the basis of protection to the rights of fight for them, and stick by them to the last. your southern brethren, by the same blow you strike If they will not do so, I will go over to the hall of down your own protection. [Cheers.] St. Tammany, [cheers,] and put a buck-tail in my then, stand by and see a patricidal hand raised against

after the very just and proper observations that have lesser lights will soon "pale their ineffectual fires." heen addressed to you by a gentleman at all times a [Laughter.] Put the brand of proscription on the member of that great political party called the whig every valley will join in the cry—that we will stand party—it is, I say, with great pleasure, after his ve-by the compromises of the constitution and the Union ry just and proper observations, that I, as a representative of the democratic party, have the opportunity to declare that there is at least one democrat prepar- law, as well as of morals-for all just laws are founed to sacrafice party associations, party friendships, ded on Holy Writ; and it is also our duty to denounce party organizations, as freely as he or any other whig. them. But if the efforts of fanaticism should bring Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, the great charm of this down this glorious edifice, I, for one, do not wish to meeting is, that it is a Union meeting, without regard survive the calcinity. I will not willingly live beto the party associations of any individual present, auditor or speaker. You meet to give your assent to gacity to foresee all the untold horrors of a civil war, the laws, in this the largest hall of the greatest city should force be the last resort to perserve the Union. of the greatest republic founded in the New World. But when disuniou comes, it will be peaceful; and That your voice will be potent in its influence, no when the bond is once severed, it can never be uniman can doubt. That your voice, expressed in di- ted. Suppose one single State to separate and resolve ble. Well the rising greatness of the country justified the proud emblem of the eagle; for as the eagle the Union here and elsewhere, I doubt not. Fellow sword we would drive it back? No; such a Union takes its flight heavenward in the air, with a wing citizens, how happens it—why is it—that we have as-that never tires and an eye that never winks, daring sembled at this time?—why is it that there should be is it in reorganization? No; for if we are unfaithsembled at this time !- why is it that there should be Is it in reorganization? the very sun in the firmament, so has our beloved so unusual thing at this time as this assemblage of ful to our contract, what State will form another part-

good statesmen and warriors of the North and the in a great degree upon the nature and character of South America. No; in the words of a poet of the South rivalled each other, which could do the most the institutions embraced in our system of govern- North, let us say, now and forever, to promote the common welfare and glory of their ment. But, aside from these great national quescountry; and I say palsied be the hand which would tions, other questions have arisen, different from those pluck one feather from that eagle's wing, or check where the patriots and true friends of the country its flight. [Vociferous applause.] We have met have found materials upon which to range themselves to-night to declare our views, and to pass resolutions in opposition, in the keen encounter of their wit and on the situation of our country—to carry out and entheir judgment, as to which was the right side. We dorse the measures of compromise passed at the last find such classes of men in every country. But there session of Congress. I need not tell you that for are other classes of men who seek for political place ten long months northern abolitionists, banding with and power, and for materials upon which to consouthern ultraists, almost put an end to the legisla- struct parties to subserve their own private ends tion of the country. The wheels of government were and personal exaltations. After the principles of paralyzed, and the boldest of our patriots were awed the constitution, established from a practice of sevby their audacity. It was such men as we have enty years, and so well understood-after the test heard from to-night [applause] who threw themselves of experience has gone so far to settle our policy of in the breach to save the country; and nobly did they revenue and finance-might it not have been supposdo their work; and due honor will be done to them ed that the country would go on in its career of peace-

to-night-whigs and democrats, whether from the ful prosperity? We have had but little to disturb patriots, the troubled waters were lulled. and peace its full measure of glory. But politicians must have was once more in our land. But there were certain employment. Upon truly great and disturbing quesunruly spirits from the North and the South who tions, such men as Clay, Webster, Cass, and Dickwould rather rule in hell than serve in Heaven, deter- inson easily find employment. But what employmined, after the compromise measures were passed, ment do they furnish to you mere politicians but the management for agitations upon which to ride into power? What other employment befits the archoffered here this evening. One will be to do honor magician of the democratic party, or the hobby-rider to those patriots who nobly threw themselves in the of the whigs? We find the latter mounting the hobmagician of the democratic party, or the hobby-rider breach for the benefit of the country, regardless of by against a particular society—then against every their own political or personal safety. [Tremendous man who happens to be a landlord-then casting applause three cheers.] The second will be one, himself over to the abolitionists. We see the archnot of endorsement, but of condemnation of a class magician leading off in bending to the extreme demands of the South; and when the South have given feeling which prevailed in Congress and throughout all he deserved, and refused to give more, he must become the supple tool of the infamous northern abolitionists. [Great applause.] It must be regarded as a most extraordinary circumstance, that, when political fends were almost terminated, it became necessary for the political tricksters of both parties be laid before we can have peace. Cast your eyes must be some extraordinary circumstance by which

hobby and ridden it at the same hour. Their course Europe, will be disappointed. The voice of this of action is the same; no man can doubt their private night will be heard, and under the banner of the con- fraternity; no man can doubt a copartnership between stitution we will maintain our Union. [Great cheer- them and their respective parties. The question is, ing.] Among the compromise measures passed by whether the great city of New York is tied to the the last Congress is what is called the fugitive-slave tail of either of the parties, [No, no !] or whether it bill. Many of you know my profession; it is to con-strue and expound the law. I have read that bill and I believe this great city—the first city of the North, the bill of 1793, and as I stand before God and man, has the power to condemn them. We are told that this law is nothing but a measure to carry out the fugitive slave law, sanctioned by the Senate, agact of 1793, which was founded on the constitu- proved by Daniel Webster-whose opinion no man tion. This act has been most shamefully and abomi- ever doubted-we are told that the law cannot be exnably abused. The act of 1793 is still in force, and ecuted in any city of all the North, except in the this is a mere amendment to it, giving a trial before city of New York. [Cheers.] It is admitted by a commissioner, and providing a few more penalties the enemy that, while nearly the whole North is against those who obstruct the law. Now, where faithless to the constitution, the capital city of the are we in relation to the question of slavery? It was North is faithful to the constitution, and will confirm entailed on us by our British ancestors. It is their the law. [Immense cheering.] The truth will at

manager of the whigs should have mounted the same

ern States, The law of 1793 has been acted upon are not a small society, or of slight influence; and for fifty-odd years; and why is it that now certain thank God, we are not divided. [Hear, hear.] people are making war against it? I tell you why: What law, I ask, is it calls forth the energy of this cause certain abolitionists and political demagogues city? We are told by the abolitionists that there is who want office have been endeavoring to make a no danger here; we are told that the Union must be false issue to mislead the people. I am, therefore, preserved. Many say that if our brethren of the power could sever. These are indeed strange thoughts, South shall dare to stand up for their rights when ciferous cheering.] I will do this with you. I will their country is almost reduced to a desert by the opjoin with you in the cry of the Israelites of old against eration of an unjust law, we shall arm ourselves as those who had the leprosy. Let us cast them out, we did against Britian, as we did against our neigh-&c. Mr. Gerard then spoke of the necessities of bor Mexico, and us we are ready to do against every

obeying the law, and continued: I have two more foreign foe, and strike down our brethren. This is resolutions, which will find a response in every man's the kind of Union they would give us. They would voice. The resolutions declare a love of country su- command us to pass in hostile bands over the grave perior to the love of party; and that we shall go for of Washington. I want no such Union. [Cheers.] no man who seeks to renew a sectional agitation, or When the day shall come it must that any the reagitation of the abolition of slavery. [Ap- of our neighbors ask to be separated from us, better plause.] For myself, I go for my country first, for that it should be than the bayonets of American citiican citizens. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Conor then went on to say that he had no personal influence or interest with the South, and that in the South he had scarcely a friend; he derivparty—is to be poisoned by abolition feelings, I swear then to support it no longer, if it should break into he was not willing that there should be a separation between the North and the South. We are all brethalone, I will pluck from unworthy hands the old ren of the thirteen original States, connected by whig banner, and stand or fall by it. They who blood and the toil of seven years, which established our glorious and united republic. Now let us dissolve this company-let us lose one star-and what becomes of the pride and glory of the American the ground, even if the party is to be buried in their name? He asked them, were they prepared to draw ruins. [Applause.] I feel that I have a right to the line between themselves and the south? Were speak here. I was born within three hundred yards they prepared to cast out from the history of their erly feeling I have mentioned. I answer, by simply Were they country the name of Andrew Jackson? prepared to say that the grave of Washington is in and the laws made under it are strictly enforced; in a vote—I have never sought an office—I have never another country—that the graves of Washington and bent my knee to party for place or power. With Jackson lie in different countries? Were they prepared to tell their children of that glorious document South should be content with less. I know that there this ever reach you) that I cannot give you any more

Bran management

[no !] Who wielded that flag ? When Patrick Hen- | man, for whom the wide domains of this country are | the mebs who resist it. This must be done, or it

Mr. EDWARD SANDFORD also said : "It has been Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, let us come to prac- parents have to their children, and husbands to their hat. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] And the constitution? [Cries of "Never!"] Sentiments I will wield it for St. Tammany, and under it I will cost us nothing. Sall we act, or merely talk? Evfight for the compromises of the constitution and for ery man has a duty before him to perform. How the Union. [Three cheers—" Hip, hip! huzza, shall it be accomplished? Let no man suspected of huzza, huzza!"—three more, which were duly given.] infidelity to the constitution, or of countenancing ag-Mr. Chas, O'Conor was next called upon, and said: itation, receive your votes. Thrust the firebrands of Fellow Cirizens: It is with much pleasure, agitation out of your halls of legislation, and the free soilers. Teach the covenant-breakers that the highest duty, next to obedience to God, is to perform contracts. They are expressly denounced by the Scripture itself, which is the best code of common of national renown and national prosperity. [Tre- associations? It is because we are in the midst of Shall every State be separate and independent, and mendous applause.] Its feats of arts and science a momentous era in the history of our country.— the United States be severed? What the consequences are rivalled by its deeds and arms; and the great and From the origin of this nation, we have been divided would be we have toreshadowed in the condition of

> "Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise-The queen of the world and the child of the skies.'

[Tremendous cheers.] Mr. Ogden Hoffman, a distinguished Whig, spoke next. He also deprecated the idea of preserving the Union by force. Next came Mr. BRADY, who said: "I am glad to see that the spirit of patriotism and compromise is abroad here, and I shall be happy to welcome my friend Gerard in Tammany Hall, with "a buck-tail in his hat." [Applause.] As to his principles, I know that they cannot be improved. Mr. B. next passed to the consideration of the subject of the compact of the States, and maintained the oposition that the State which was not sustained n her rights, and defended against aggressions, was justifiable in seceding. He said: I am right in saying that the struggle for the establishment of this our one applying the torch of incendiarism to these institutions, I say he must be, to give it the most charitable construction, insane. But when I see, as I can see, either one of two men, whom I might mention, standing behind this incendiary, [groans, and cries of "Van Buren or Seward,"] and urging him on, I think gross injustice has been done to Benedict Ar-nold. [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] I thought that Arnold was the worst of traitors; but here are two worse than Each party has the honor of claiming one. [Groans, and cries of denunciation against Van Buren and Seward.] On the forehead of each of these men I would have the mark of traitor so indelibly stamped, that none but the Creator could erase it. The speaker next went on to comment on the followers of the two men to whom he alluded-persons who seemed to have been born out of place, and designed for existence on some other planet than the one on which they were born-men who found higher laws to govern them than were furnished here. And, said he, who are these men so much better than we are ? They are of two classes-fanatics and demagogues; and, from their language, it appears that were born for some other system than ours. Their sentiments, as expressed in their representative journals, remind me of some exqusite poetry which I lately read in a country newspaper. It ran somewhat

"I thank my God the sun and moon Were hung so very high:

If 'twere not so, I have no doubt That some presumptuous ass Would pluck them from their place in Heaven And light the world with gas. These people can see every kind of misery except

that which they can relieve. They can send moral

pocket-handkerchiefs to the islanders of New Zea-

poor widow at home, who goes to her cold and pitiful cellar destitute of the ordinary comforts of life. We hear it said that there is no danger of disunion-that the South will vapor and threaten, but sub- stranger, as he went away whistling carelessly. We are told, also, that, if the Union should be dissolved, the South would be the greatest sufferer. We listen to men of intelligence who speak as if the Union were some bond of iron which no physical and strangely uttered. I say that there is danger, very great danger, now impending over the Union, we cannot be too zealous or too active in laboring to avert it. If to-morrow any State should, in an authentic manner, declare that no law of Congress should thenceforth be executed within its territory- B-, the democratic candidate! The Captain perif it should adhere to that declaration-I ask you whether this Union would not be virtually dissolved ? Hear me further, ere you decide. You may refer to the time of nullification. You may allege that South Carolina was then coerced to remain in the Union. You may tell me that any similar danger could be overcome by the strong heart, steady patriotism, and iron resolution of another Jackson. My friends, we must not hope to preserve this Union by physical force. If it only exist in parchment, if it can only be maintained by the bayonet, it deserves none of the praise it receives; it can accomplish little of the good for which it was designed. It must have root, and grow and strengthen in the affections of the people; it must derive its support and its perpetuity from the happiness it produces. What kind of confederation would ours be if its members, if any of them-yea,

keeping our bargain; by seeing that the constitutiou you to decide accordingly on your candidates, if you concur in your principles. I have nothing to look for, but your approbation. I have no other object in view—no other desire than the union and honor of my country. The every of the lovers of the lovers of liberty eligible to the lovers of liberty eligible. It is tor the preservation of its tranquinty. [Cheers.] It is tor the preservation of the American name that we should go that the general government is not responsible for the government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at nullification; but, at the same, that government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at the content of the library and the content is making to prevent it. It is true that the general government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at the content is making to prevent it. It is true that the general government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at the prevent it. It is true that the general government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at the prevent it. It is true to the prevent it. It is true that the general government is not responsible for the journal desired acts of the individuals engaged in this attempt at the prevent it. It is true that the gene

if any large number of our citizens-yielded it a re-

luctant support, and that only from fear, and not at

eration becomes at once a contrivance by which a certain number of slaves can oppress and trample upon the South, and yet prevent the South from mak-

lam glad that, as to the fugitive slave law, you resolution is pointed and specific. I rejoice that Mr. Webster has added the weight of his opinion to our own belief in the constitutionality of that law. I am sorry that he is not here to-night. The Senate of the United States furnished in his course, and in that of Clay, Cass, Foote, and Dickinson, evidence that mongst those who have not mingled in politics there vet abides a patriotism which the malign influence or party spirit cannot extinguish. All of us feel delighted in doing honor to the men who, in 'times of danger, forget all other objects in striving for the safety and welfare of the country. Keep that Senate pure, and our country may hope for continued and increased prosperity: send there the furious fa-natic, or the scheming demagogue, and the very name of our country will soon be a reproach. Already the foul spirit of disunion has emitted its pestilenpists who perceive and affect to pity every sorrow except that which they have the power to relieve—the tender guardians of another race, who have no to be right but themselves. Some of them have found fault with the Bible, with Christianity, with everything except their own admirable contrivances against the rights of their white fellow-countrymen. These men are harmless enough if left to themselves or pleasent association Abby Folsoms and Lucretia any wrong that may be put upon them. Motts. They never had any power or importance rosu imitating their example-we must all, of every party, determine, according to your last resolution, country-to posterity. We have the best government on earth, and should detest any man who directs one sacreligious effort against it. We should continue to command the respect of other nations. We hope our country may prosper-we must do South-by requiring the articles of our national covenant to be all observed in good faith. I sincerely hope that this enthusiastic meeting may, and I feel American citizens who deserve the name, it is the political bow of promise.'

whose influence was so nearly balanced that a very close contest was expected. In these circumstances every vote was of consequence; and the friends of irritable old captain, who had threatened to set the nouse dog on any one who might come to ask him to

"Ah! how do you do, Captain? Nice growing morning; peas coming up nicely, I see," said the in the late measures of "Adjustment"; let us now stranger, as he slowly approached.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I really don't remember having the honor of your acquaintance; may I be permitted to ask your business?" replied the Captain, drawing himself up.
"Oh, certainly! I am begging votes for John B-

and I have come to talk with you about your vote." "I think John might have chosen a more civil mode of requesting it. "That's nothing to do with the matter, sir; I am

here to ask you distinctly, wether you mean to give him your vote," said the stranger pulling from his pocket a small memorandum book. "Sir," said the captain, getting evidently angry my political opinions are well known. I have ev-

er supported the democratic party, and I-" cannot allow you to shirk the question, Captain," said the stranger. "Shirk, sir! What do you mean, sir?" said the

Captain, reddening like a turkey cock. I mean," replied the other with the utmost coolness, " to ask you once and again, will you give your vote to John or not?" "What! I suppose you have come here to bully

" By no means, Captain, but I must repeat my question: will you give your vote to John? Yes or write down the old fellow's reply. " Sir," said the Captain, who was now in a tow-

ering passion, "I consider this the most ungentlemanly, insulting, and altogether unwarantable-"
" Will you vote for John ?"

"Sir, you may tell John-" "That you will vote for him ?"

" No! sir, not I! not I! I'll vote for that Whice pocket-handkerchiefs to the islanders of New Zea-land, but forget or refuse to see the musery of the am not to be bullied into supporting a puppy like him. Good morning, sir, good morning !' "Good morning, Captain. Pray don't get angry it's a matter of no consequence whatever," said the

The old Captain kept his word. He was one of the first at the polls on the succeeding day to offer his vote.

" For whom did you vote ?" said a friend to him shortly after. " For Mr. D-," replied the yet angry Captain.

looking daggers at the democratic candidate. "Thank you! Captain: thank you!" cried a gentleman among the whigs. It was the very person who had begged his vote the day before for John ceived in an instant, how he had been hoaxed; but may not be long before it is felt nearer home. We it was too late remedy his mistake; and to complete his confusion and mortification, the whig candidate,

to whom he had given his vote, was elected by a ma-

Exchange paper.

TOBACCO LAND. Professor Johnson, in the course of lectures delivered by him a short time since before the New York State Agricultural Society, among many valuable facts worthy the attention of agriculturists, stated that tobacco was a crop which contained much mineral matter. Suppose, says Professor Johnson, an acre to yield eight hundred pounds; these eight hundred pounds will contain about one hundred and sixty pounds of mineral matter, which is carried off by the crop, and in this way the land will soon be exhausted. In four years, six hundred pounds of mineral matter would be carried off from an acre of tobacco land. It is the duty of the farmer to supply the mineral matter, thus specially exhausted, if he wishes to sustain the Baltimore American.

have never received a dollar of the people's money. I come here not as a party man bound by party ties. My country calls: I obey the voice of my country. My country first, and party last. [Cheers.] We have no ticket to offer you for the approaching election. We have met upon the principles of a national union. Our platform is laid down; it is left for you to decide accordingly on your candidates, if you to the people's money. I their children of that glorious document with less. I know that there which was a that he was a are fanatics in all parts of the Union; but I know at this ever reach you) that I cannot give you any more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sintate fanatics are in the North and both the worst fanatics are in the North and longed to the South. What becomes of by far the longed to the South. What becomes of by far the longed to the South. What becomes of by far the longed to the South. What becomes of by far the longed to the South as been passed by Congress, the design of which is to enable an American in his own to the union, the proposition of the successes. The great country to obtain his property by a judicial proceeding. The South ask to have that law executed. A stronger of its tranquility. [Cheers.] It is for the you to decide accordingly on your candidates, if you to stay where you any more defined to the Union; but I know at the worst fanatics are in the North and I know at the worst fanatics are in the North and I know at the worst fanatics are in the North and I know at the worst fanatics are in the North and I know at the worst fanatics are in the North and I know at the second part of the union, and that he was a are fanatics in all parts of the Union; but I know at I know at I

sun is propitious—the occasion is propitious—and your own ever-smiling faces are propitious. Don't be afraid to speak, but be bold—be as bold, as bold as I am—and that's bold enough. I would ask you, are you prepared to see that flag struck down? [No, was not willing to hazard the happiness of the white race, he was an army—was threatened at our doos, and asking to share in the blessings and benefits of this great republic. To carry out the happiness of the white race, he was anxious to carry out the happiness of the white race, he was anxious to carry out the use of an army—was threatened against South Carolina when she sought to sullify. If nullification demanded that treatment at the south, it was found in large quantities back in the interior of their country. It is not impossible that the mines see to it that the officers intrusted with executing was not willing to hazard the happiness of the white

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved." RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

THE TRUE UNION PARTY. The Union party of this State, and of the South. is that party which seeks to perpetuate the Union by speaking of Boston Nullification, says: maintaining the rights of the States and preserving the Constitution inviolate. The Union without the Constitution, or with the Constitution palpably violated, is a dead letter.

We observe that certain politicians in this State. and other portions of the South, are setting them- infest our social and political organization. While a selves up as the peculiar friends of the Union-as the "conservatives" of the South. They approve the late Compromise measures, glorify the Union. talk vaguely about the rights of the States and the danger now impending over the institution of Slavery, and then wind up by glorifying the Union again. They say but little, if any thing, about the obliga tial breath in our Senate chamber. Already we see tions resting upon the people of the free States to rethere a man leagued with those pretended philanthro- spect and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. They do not come out like men and say-as North Carolina will say-that if this law is repealed, or its vitality heart nor sympathy for their own. This world is not good enough for them. They believe nothing shiver in their shoes, and cheer each other by singing the old song of Union, and by looking to the free States to preserve that Union by treating us as equals for universal happiness; their first scheme of broth- and as brethren; and that too when they are leaving erly feeling amongst all men being to turn their hands the impression on these very free States, by their conduct, that they will submit to any aggression or

These gentlemen doubtless mean to do the until base politicians began to use them for base pur- they can for their country, in the painful and danger poses. To defent those politicians—to deter others ous crisis now upon us; but we are not looking at motives, but at acts, and the results of acts. We care to support no man who is not known to be a friend not so much about what they mean, as about what they of the Union. This is due to ourselves-to our do. The Union cannot be saved by such a course as that alluded to. If, like drones, we sit down and do nothing-or if, like "conservatives," we express teach the young American to regard him as another ourselves as gratified at whatever a Freesoil majority Arnold, and to abhor alike the treason and the trait- in Congress may enact on this subject, and oppose or. If this lesson be duly imparted, our country will Southern remonstrance and action, because such course is new and unusual-if this is to be our settlall in our power to insure her prosperity. We can ed policy, dissolution will come just as certainly as insure it by doing justice to our brethren of the that the sun will rise to-morrow. The prevailing idea among the people of the free States is, that the South will "vapor" and threaten, but that no measure of that it will, exercise a mighty influence at this time theirs will drive us to extreme steps. This idea for the good of our country. To all the traitors of must be changed, if the Union is to be preserved. There is time left yet for this work, but it is nearly too late. Twelve months ago would have been the auspicious time; but party spirit shed its blasting The election for the town of M-was close at mildew over Southern action, and the South, instead There were two candidates in the field, of standing forward as one people, was divided in the presence of her enemies.

Let every County in the South tell the free States. both candidates used the utmost exertions to obtain in language too plain to be mistaken, that the agitavotes from each other's ranks. Among the support- tion of the Slavery question must cease in Congress, ers of John B-, the democratic candidate, was an and that the Fugitive Slave Law, as it stands, must be enforced to the letter. Let the free States know that vote for a Whig. The morning before election, the this is the price of the Union-that they can save or old captain was working in his little garden, when destroy it by yielding to this our reasonable, Constihe perceived a strange gentleman coming along the tutional request, or by disregarding it. The South see if the North will let us alone, and give us our rights under the Fugitive Slave Law passed in pursuance of the very letter of the Constitution. Such a course may wake up the free States and save the Union-no other, in our opinion, will. Let us adopt it. Let party spirit, when this question is concerned, die and be forgotten. " United, we stand-divided, we fall."

We repeat, the true Union party of the South i the party devoted to the rights of the States and the Constitution as it is, and which would prevent disso lution by timely defensive action. This party is growing, not by tens or fifties, but by thousands and tens of thousands. A few more Boston Nullification scenes-a few more Seward triumphs, and the South will be ONE in feeling, in purpose, and in action.

United States Senator to serve for six years after the expiration of the term of the Hon John Wales. The Whigs support P. Causey for Governor, and G. Rodno!" said the stranger, waiting pencil in hand, to mey for Congress. The opposition, Caleb Ross and write down the old fellow's reply. so in the field, supported by a preacher from New York, who is engaged in making stump speeches, we observe, for the Temperance party ticket. The from the old parties. They confidently expect to carry the State by the aid of this third party, and to gain a United States Senator, after the fourth of March Whig strength. Dr. F. Watt runs on the Temperance Ticket for Congress. It would be difficult to tell what a political Temperance man can do in Congress for the local Temperance cause in Delaware. National Intelligencer.

This "political Temperance ticket" in New Jersey, no matter what party it may be calculated to aid. ought to be scouted and frowned down by every good citizen. Temperance organizations have nothing to do with party politics; and no intelligent Temperance man, who has his cause sincerely at heart, can sanction any such connection between the two as that alluded to above. This evil, we fear, will grow. It hope not; but a word of caution, offered from the best motives, cannot be out of place.

But while we deprecate any connection between Temperance and party politics, we desire at the same time to see sober men elected to Congress, and to see men who were sent there sober, remain sober. Congress, if all reports be true, needs reformation in this

ADVANCE IN TOBACCO.

A Telegraphic despatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, under date of November 1st, says it is now settled that one-third of the Tobacco crop has been destroyed, and that sales are making in that region

Large sales were being made in New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, at advanced prices.

Accounts from London up to the 19th of October. state that Tobacco has advanced one penny in the We have recently conversed with a gentleman from

the Tobacco region of Virginia, who says the present crop is short and greatly damaged. Our information from various points in this State is to the same effect. As a matter of course, planters will put in a very full crop next year; and judging from present appearances, they will be well remunerated for their

other object in view—no other destre than the union and honor of my country. The eyes of the country. The eyes of the country, fellow-citizens, are upon you. All good men throughout the land will bless you for this night's glorious work. The day is propitious—the use of an army—was threatened sun is nonlinear than the union of the law. It is idle to give the South a mere show of redress, a shadow without a substance. The entire force of the government—the use of an army—was threatened sun is nonlinear the use of an army—was threatened sun in millions, but he might say nations were knocking at our door, and asking to share in the blessings and solven. The day is propitious—the use of an army—was threatened sun in millions, but he might say nations were knocking at our door, and asking to share in the blessings and show an increase of 148 travelling preachers, 266 local preschers, and 27,367 members.

being fitted up for the purpose.

COMING UP TO THE MARK! We are gratified at the manner in which the Ra-

leigh Register leads off in its last issue, against the Abolitionists and Freesoilers. "It is never too late to do good." The Editor begins to speak out like a Southern man indeed. We have known, all along, that his heart was right; but "party spirit" has hampered him, and up to a recent date the commands of "national" Whigism have compelled him to measure and mince his words. The last Register,

What Whig heart, especially, has not yearned towards Massachusetts, in bygone days, for her overwhelming victories and undeviating reliability ? Alas! how have the mighty fallen." The State of Massachusetts is now the hotbed of Fanaticism, Abolitionism, and all the other vile destructive isms that political connexion with such a State might be endured, in view of the benefits that such a connexion would confer on other and unoffending States, we do hold that it is wrong and degrading to maintain any social or commercial intercourse, whatever, with those who are warring against our interests and trampling our rights ruthlessly under foot!"

Whig feelings and Democratic feelings must alike be forgotten, when this subject is under consideration. That man-whether he be a Democrat or a Whig-who desires to keep up the war in Congress upon Southern rights, or who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, or who would agitate for the purpose of repealing that law, or who is unwilling to permit the Southern people to remain in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their slaves-that man is a fee to the Jnion of the States, and deserves the execuations of the people now and of all posterity.

If the Register and all its Southern associates had taken a firm stand on this subject twelve months ago, and had " laid down the law " to the free States then in plain language, the present crisis might have been averted, and all portions of the Union would have been now enjoying the fruits of harmony and peace. But one concession only begot another; and our assallants of the free States were led to believe, from Whig denunciations in the South of the Nashville Convention, that we were divided on this vital question. Hence their continued aggressions and assaults-hence their triumph over us at the last session of Congress, and their refusal now to obey the Fugi-

ive Slave Law. We hope the Register will strengthen its language, and that its Editor will be prepared to act in due time -not with a view to dissolve but to save the Union. So far as this question is concerned-rising as it does above and beyond all party questions-we are prepared to forget and bury the past, and to give him the right hand of fellowship as a friend to the present Union on just principles, but as an enemy to that Union whenever the Constitution which holds it together shall have been disregarded and palpably violated. Events crowd upon each other, and the hours go by winged with the decrees of Fate. What we do now, or omit to do, will tell upon succeeding ages. Who dreamed, twelve months since, that the issue this day would be the repeal or enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law? And who, judging by the past, can tell what the issue will be twelve months ence, if this agitation be permitted to go on? Now, therefore, is the time. The ground we occupy on this question is the true and just ground; let us maintain it and defend it, happen what may. The South has been on the defensive in this matter from the first and if in the end the Union must be sacrificed, the blame and the guilt will rest forever, in characters of Egyptian blackness, upon the escutcheons of the free States. The impartial historian will give the facts in a few words: He will say that the American Colonies achieved their independence together, by common sacrifices and common sufferings; that they formed a Union, under a common Constitution, each State being equal in rights and sovereignty; that, after a time, these States won Territories by the same sword, or bought it with the common treasure: that the free States deprived the slave States, under the forms of the Constitution, of all share in these Territories and appropriated them exclusively to themselves; that the slave States endured this in mingled anger and sadness, because they loved the Union and remembered affectionately the common sufferings DELAWARE. The election in Delaware for Govern- and trials of the war of independence; that when or, Representative in Congress, Legislature, &c. will this Constitution was formed, all the States but one take place next Tuesday. The latter will elect a held slaves; that provision was made in that instrument for delivering up to their owners slaves escaping from one State to another; that a majority of the States abolished Slavery, sold off their slaves to their sister States, and got the money for them; that, after a time, a law was enacted by the Congress designed to carry out the Constitution in relation to Democrats are encouraged by this third party, as it escaped slaves; and that the free States, under these is said, to draw off three Whigs for one Democrat circumstances, having appropriated all the Territory to themselves, refused to enforce this law-encouraged slaves to escape from their masters-derided next. The new party must materially diminish the jeered, and insulted the slave States-and thus forced them to dissolve the existing Union and take new steps with a view to their continued independence and safety. Shall all this be written? The answer is with the people of the free States. Let them de-

> NEW YORK ELECTION. The only intelligence we have from the New York elections is gathered from the Baltimore Sun of Wed-

cide wisely for themselves and their posterity.

nesday last; and the returns in that paper are confused and unsatisfactory. We expect a Telegraphic despatch, giving the latest news, and which, if it be received in time, our readers will find under our regular Telegraphie head. The Sun states that the Whig candidate for May-

or in New York City, has been elected by 5,000 majority; and the Whigs of the City have elected a majority of the Assemblymen, and the Democrats a majority of Assistant Aldermen. E. B. Hart, Democrat, and Hubart Haws, George Briggs, and James Brooks, Whigs, are elected to Congress. The vote for Governor in New York City is not given. Albany County has given about 200 majority for

the Whig candidate for Governor; and Schoolcraft, Whig, is said to be elected to Congress from the Albany District, over Erastus Corning, Democrat. The returns, meagre as they are, look as if the

Whigs had triumphed. We shall know in a day or so A Whig President threatened Texas with the army and navy, because she claimed the boundary with

which, as an independent Republic, she was annexed to this Union; and Whig presses are now in doubt as to whether the same President will enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, passed in accordance with the plain letter of the Constitution. When will Mr. Fillmore act? Has his Massauchusetts Marshal performed his duty? And if not, is he not to be removed

Boston Nullification is a very different article from South Carolina or Georgia Nullification; and as to Texas, a simple claim on her part to her ancient boundaries, and a peaceable attempt to organize Counties within what she considers her own territory, is met with Executive denunciation and threats of the sword. Truly, have we fallen on strange and

Col. Samuel Young, of Ballston, New York, formerly of the State Senate, and afterwards Secretary Jenny Lind is to sing in Washington City in De- of State of New York, died suddenly on Saturday cember ensuing. A hall to contain 3,000 persons, is night, in the 72d year of his age. He was the father of the public school system in that State.